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Crop Production

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEBRUARY 1, 1955

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1943-52	1952	1953
	1954	Indicated	1954	1954
Thousand boxes				
Oranges and Tangerines....	113,874	125,080	130,930	138,935
Grapefruit.....	50,034	38,360	48,370	43,620
Lemons.....	12,493	12,590	16,130	14,600

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955
	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
Million pounds						
January	8,302	9,172	9,105	4,804	5,470	5,771

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1955

Weather developments during the past month generally improved conditions for 1955 crop production. Soaking rains covered most southern States which had suffered prolonged drought. Also, the varying amounts of snow or rain which fell in important North Central, Pacific and some southwestern areas eased to some extent the moisture shortage which has worried farmers during the past two crop seasons. Some sections, however, got very little precipitation and much more will be needed everywhere as the season progresses. January was very dry in much of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, as well as in the western part of the lower Great Plains where drought was still critical at the month's end. Western irrigation water supply prospects are not promising at this date. Mountain snow packs were mainly much below average, except in California, but deepened in the first week of February and may yet be increased by unusually heavy later snows. The first half of January was mild but later in the month, severe cold came to many parts of the country, reaching as far south as lower Texas and central Florida, where tender vegetables were nipped. Citrus fruits escaped major damage, while deciduous fruits benefited from extended dormancy.

Winter wheat prospects in most North Central and central Plains areas were maintained or improved by rain or snow. Nebraska and much of Kansas fared especially well from January snow cover. Wheat from Missouri eastward also has so far suffered little damage from "heaving" due to alternate freezing and thawing. The early-seeded grain crops in South Central and Southeastern States made only slow growth due to cold weather, but have moisture for quick recovery. Winter wheat prospects are good in Montana and the Pacific Northwest, but much wheat in Idaho, Colorado and South Dakota needs more moisture or snow cover. Conditions were most critical in the extensive wheat area embracing the Texas northern High Plains, northwestern Oklahoma and adjacent portions of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. In that area, soils are very dry and land has insufficient plant cover to withstand the strong winds of early spring. Snow and rain have recently given new promise to wheat in some other southwestern sections which have been relatively dry.

Vegetable crops suffered considerable cold damage during January. Prospective total fresh market supplies of the 20 commercial vegetables produced in the winter season are now about 7 percent below last year. Prospects are for smaller crops of artichokes, snap beans, broccoli, cabbage, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, kale, green peas and tomatoes, but larger winter crops of carrots, cauliflower, shallots and spinach. Wet soils and below-normal temperatures also slowed planting and development of spring vegetables in most early sections.

The citrus crops are large though totaling slightly below the January 1 estimate. Growing conditions are favorable in all major citrus areas. Freeze damage to fruit or trees is believed to be negligible to light, although some loss to Arizona Valencia oranges is probable. Florida early and midseason orange harvest is near peak activity and in California harvest of navel oranges is increasing in main southern districts. Total utilization of oranges and grapefruit crops to date is somewhat behind the 1954 season.

January milk production reached the high level of 9.1 billion pounds; however, this quantity is well below average on a consumer per capita basis. Production per cow in crop reporters' herds on February 1 was 3 percent above the previous record set a year earlier. For the date a relatively high proportion of milk cows were being milked in all geographical regions. Egg production exceeded the 1954 previous January record by 5 percent, with rates of lay above last January in all parts of the country. Farmers in all areas are reacting to recent low egg prices by planning to buy nearly one-fifth fewer chicks than last year.

Farm operations mainly followed the midwinter routine of chores, repairs and marketing. Cold weather in the last half of the month stepped up livestock feeding rates and even in the South and on the Pacific coast, cold weather retarded growth of fall-seeded crops and delayed starting of much field work. In Texas the first cotton was planted January 20 in the lower Rio Grande Valley, the same date as last year, and most cotton and sorghum land in the Coastal Bend section is already prepared. Cotton land preparation was also under way in southern New Mexico. South Texas flax has been making fair growth, but needs early February rain. In Southeastern and some Appalachian States many tobacco growers have plant beds started, potato planting moved ahead in early sections and harvest of season truck crops in Florida and South Carolina was in progress. Warm weather in Southern California hurried opening of some fruit buds, but in other fruit areas here, as in other States, trees and grapevines continued dormant with pruning under way or to be done. Western winter ranges were mostly open, but in dry areas feed depletion continued, resulting in increasing supplemental feeding. The over all feed supply appears adequate to plentiful.

CITRUS: The U. S. Crop of early and midseason oranges for 1954-55 is now estimated at 69.6 million boxes--6 percent above the previous crop and 33 percent above average. Valencia oranges are forecast at 64.1 million boxes--7 percent above last season and 12 percent above average. About 42.5 million boxes of oranges had been utilized to February 1 compared with 45.3 million to the same date a year ago. Therefore, about 10.5 million boxes more were available on February 1 than a year earlier. Very few valencias have been picked. Florida tangerines are estimated at 5.2 million boxes compared with 5 million last season and the average of 4.4 million.

The grapefruit crop is forecast at 43.6 million boxes which is 10 percent less than last season and 13 percent less than average. Utilization of

grapefruit to February 1 totaled about 17.5 million boxes compared with 19 million boxes to February 1, 1954. The supplies remaining to be picked after February 1 were about 3.6 million less than a year earlier. However, 1.3 million boxes from last season's crop were not utilized. The California lemon crop is placed at 14.6 million boxes -- 9 percent below last season but 17 percent above average.

In Florida, the cold weather around the middle of January caused very little damage to citrus trees or fruit although a few young trees in low spots were injured and some older trees lost a few leaves. Damage to fruit was negligible except to tangerines in the colder areas. Rainfall during January was slightly above normal and relieved the dry condition which had developed in many groves. By February 1 almost 35 million boxes of Florida oranges had been used which was 10 percent less than a year earlier. Fresh use was about the same as a year earlier but processing was down about 15 percent. The tangerine crop is about three-fourths harvested. About 15 million boxes of grapefruit were used by February 1, leaving about 20 million boxes, compared with almost 25 million remaining a year earlier. However, 1.3 million boxes were not utilized last year.

The Texas citrus crops are turning out less than indicated earlier, but grapefruit and oranges are both estimated at more than twice the short 1953-54 crops. The cold spell around January 23 caused very little damage to citrus trees or fruit. Growing conditions otherwise continued favorable during January. Trees are in good condition and a satisfactory 1955 bloom is expected.

The Phoenix area of Arizona sustained freezing weather around the first of February and some citrus trees and fruit were damaged. Most of the early and miscellaneous oranges were harvested before the cold spell and all grapefruit will probably be utilized. The estimates for these crops are unchanged. Some loss of Valencia oranges is expected.

California temperatures averaged slightly below normal during January with several periods of cold weather. However, orchard heaters and other frost protection equipment have been used and losses have been minor. Several heavy rains over most of the citrus areas have provided ample soil moisture. The estimates of all California citrus fruits are unchanged from January 1. Navel and Valencia oranges are well above last season, grapefruit are about the same, but lemons are lower than the heavy production of last season. Harvest of navel oranges in Central California is past the peak and should be completed by mid-March. Movement from Southern California is increasing. Harvest of Valencias has not started and very few grapefruit have been marketed.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on United States farms in January 1955 is estimated at 9.1 billion pounds, a little less than last year but 10 percent above the 1943-52 January average. Temperatures during the first half of January were above average over much of the country, but turned colder and below average the last half. Grain and concentrate feeding continued at record or near record mid-winter levels in most areas.

In the winter pasture areas, only limited feed was available from small grains and pastures as cold and earlier drought retarded grass growth. In relation to population, January production averaged 1.79 pounds per person, per day, equalling the fourth lowest of record for the month and below any January in the period 1930-47.

Production per cow in crop reporters' herds on February 1 was the highest for the date in 3 decades of records -- making the fifth straight month of record level first-of-the-month output. Output per cow averaged 17.12 pounds -- 3 percent above the February 1, 1954 previous record high and 18 percent above average for the date. Production on February 1 established a new record high for the date in all regions, with increases over the previous highs ranging from 1 to 6 percent. Seasonally, February 1 output was up 4 percent over January 1, somewhat less than the usual 6 percent increase in this period. Among States, production per cow was a record high for February 1 in almost half the States. Crop reporters were milking 68.6 percent of the cows in their herds on February 1 -- the highest for the date in over 3 decades of record, 1 percent above a year earlier, and 5 percent above the 10-year average. The proportion of milk cows in herds being milked ranged from 76.4 percent in the North Atlantic to 57.3 percent in the South Central.

Among the 33 States with monthly milk production estimates currently available, January output was above average in all except Iowa, Illinois, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming and all the Great Plains States except North Dakota. In these States, output per cow continued high, but the low level of cow numbers held total output down. Wisconsin led all States in production in January with 1,287 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 745 million; California, 554 million; Pennsylvania, 503 million, and Ohio 445 million.

Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	January average 1943-52	January 1955	State	January average 1943-52	January 1955
Million pounds					
N.J.	86	103	Ga.	85	97
Pa.	402	503	Ky.	138	162
Ohio	354	445	Tenn.	143	168
Ind.	256	258	Ala.	93	98
Ill.	391	390	Miss.	90	109
Mich.	385	412	Ark.	83	92
Wis.	1,041	1,287	Oklahoma	149	136
Minn.	681	745	Texas	250	235
Iowa	457	436	Mont.	40	35
Mo.	251	278	Idaho	88	107
N.Dak.	111	116	Wyo.	19	15
S.Dak.	100	87	Utah	52	55
Nebr.	167	153	Wash.	125	135
Kans.	197	194	Oreg.	79	70
Va.	121	143	Calif.	423	554
W.Va.	55	56	Other		
N.C.	109	132	States	1,205	1,244
S.C.	42	46	U.S.	8,268	9,105

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Midwinter grain and concentrate feeding continued at record or near record levels over most of the country. On February 1, crop reporters fed an average of 6.43 pounds of grains and concentrates per cow in herd -- 2 percent above last year's previous high, and 10 percent above the 1944-53 average for the date. Seasonally, grain feeding rates on February 1 were up about one-sixth from December 1, slightly more than the usual seasonal upturn. Temperatures over most of the country were unusually low around the first of February. Cows were on full supplemental feed with grain feed supplies considered ample over most of the country. Small grain and winter pastures were providing only limited grazing resulting in the feeding of unusually heavy grain rations in winter grazing areas.

Grain and concentrate feeding was at record high levels for February 1 in the East North Central, South Atlantic, and South Central region, and was just below record levels in the North Atlantic and West North Central areas. The average grain ration fed on February 1 ranged from 7.2 and 7.1 pounds per cow in the North Atlantic and East North Central regions, respectively, to 5.0 pounds per cow in the West. In other regions, feeding rates averaged 6.5 pounds in the West North Central, 6.0 pounds in the South Atlantic, and 5.7 pounds in the South Central area. Among States, grain and concentrate feeding on February 1 was a new high for the date in 9 States, and equaled the record high in 2 more. The proportion of crop reporters feeding grain and concentrates to cows in their milking herds on February 1 averaged 89.3 percent, 1 percent below a year ago, but about average for the date. Regionally, the percent feeding grain ranged from 98.2 percent in the North Atlantic area to 84.6 percent in the West.

The value per 100 pounds of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows in mid-January was the lowest for the month in the last 5 years, averaging \$3.30 in milk-selling areas and \$2.90 in cream-selling areas. The January milk-feed price ratio was the most unfavorable for dairymen for the month since 1948, 2 percent below the previous year, and 5 percent below average. The butterfat-feed price ratio was also very unfavorable, being the lowest for the month since 1937 -- 9 percent below January 1954, and 17 percent below the longtime average.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,771 million eggs in January, a new high number of the month -- 5 percent more than in January last year and 20 percent above the 1944-53 average. Egg production was at record levels in all parts of the country, except the South Central States. Increases from last year were 7 percent in the West North Central and South Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic and the West, 5 percent in the East North Central and 3 percent in the North Atlantic States.

The rate of egg production in January of 14.8 eggs per layer was a record high for the month, compared with 14.3 a year ago and the average of 12.2 eggs. It was above the rate of a year earlier in all parts of the country. Increases from last year were 6 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central and the West, 2 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States.

The Nation's laying flock averaged about 390 million layers in January -- 2 percent more than in January last year, but 1 percent below the average. All parts of the country had more layers than in January last year, except the West North Central which had about the same number. Increases from last year were 5 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the West, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE,
POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS,
FEBRUARY 1

-----: North : E. North : W. North : South : South : United
Year : Atlantic : Central : Central : Atlantic : Central : Western : States

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1944-53 (Av.)	57,949	76,988	111,458	36,407	70,662	37,189	390,653
1954 1/	68,015	76,211	100,731	36,110	58,539	38,381	377,987
1955	69,565	76,773	99,597	36,384	61,478	39,423	383,220

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1944-53 (Av.)	2,784	3,035	4,766	4,431	7,290	2,242	24,547
1954 1/	3,003	2,180	2,614	3,591	4,882	2,229	18,499
1955	2,733	2,038	2,389	33,167	4,413	2,019	16,759

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1 2/

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1944-53 (Av.)	60,733	80,023	116,224	40,838	77,952	39,430	415,200
1954 1/	71,018	78,391	103,345	39,701	63,421	40,610	396,486
1955	72,298	78,811	101,986	39,551	65,891	41,442	399,979

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

	<u>Number</u>						
1944-53 (Av.)	50.7	46.0	44.6	37.4	33.1	45.7	43.1
1954 1/	51.6	49.8	48.9	43.1	37.4	52.1	47.5
1955	53.7	51.2	52.7	44.0	37.1	52.8	49.2

1/Revised.

2/Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Potential layers on farms February 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totaled about 400 million -- 1 percent more than a year earlier, but 4 percent below the average. Holdings on February 1 were larger than a year ago in all parts of the country except the West North Central and South Atlantic States. Increases from a year ago were 4 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and the West and 1 percent in the East North Central States. There was a decrease of 1 percent in the West North Central and no change in the South Atlantic States.

There were about 17 million pullets not of laying age on farms February 1 -- 9 percent less than a year ago and 32 percent below the average. Holdings were below a year ago in all parts of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 7 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the North Atlantic, West North Central and the West, 10 percent in the South Central and 12 percent in the South Atlantic States. Pullets not of laying age represented about 4.2 percent of the potential layers on February 1, compared with 4.7 percent a year ago and the average of 5.9 percent.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-January averaged 32.2 cents per dozen, compared with 46.3 cents in January last year. Markets were firm during the latter part of the month. Prices at the close of January were from 4 to 8 cents a dozen higher than during the first part of the month. Offerings were ample, but supplies cleared readily as a good demand for current use was supplemented by increased speculative activity.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) average 22.2 cents live weight on January 15, compared with 17.6 cents on December 15, and 23.8 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 15.6 cents and commercial broilers 24.3 cents per pound, compared with 21.6 and 24.6 cents, respectively, in mid-January last year. Prices for all classes of poultry advanced sharply through mid-January, but the trend was lower at the close as offerings began to exceed a less active demand.

Turkey prices in mid-January averaged 26.4 cents per pound live weight, compared with 33.2 cents a year earlier. Trading on turkeys was seasonally light during January. Prices at New York City advanced 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound on processed turkey toms, declined 1 to 2 cents on fryer roasters and were unchanged to fractionally lower on hens.

The mid-January cost of the United States farm poultry ration was \$3.80 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.78 a month earlier and \$3.82 a year earlier. The mid-January egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were less favorable than a year ago.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS: This year farmers plan to buy 18 percent fewer chicks than they bought last year. Some difference between their February plans and their actual purchases is to be expected depending largely on egg and feed prices during the coming hatching season. All parts of the country plan decreases this year. Decreases planned are 6 percent in the Middle Atlantic, 9 percent in the Mountain, 10 percent in the Pacific, 11 percent in the South Atlantic, 13 percent in New England, 15 percent in the East South Central, 16 percent in the West South Central, 22 percent in the East North Central and 28 percent in the West North Central States.

Farmers report 51 percent of their baby chicks purchased last year were straight run chicks, 43 percent pullet chicks and 6 percent cockerels. This year they plan to buy 55 percent straight run chicks, 42 percent pullet chicks and 5 percent cockerel chicks.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS IN 1955

Geographic Divisions	Intended:		Percent of total				
	:purchases:	:Baby_chicks bought in 1954:	Baby_chicks intended in 1955 as a % of '54:	Straight:Pullet	Cockerel:Straight	Pullet:Cockerel	:chicks : chicks
	Percent						
New England	87	24	71	5	31	66	3
Middle Atlantic	94	40	55	5	39	57	4
E. N. Central	78	42	52	6	41	53	6
W. N. Central	72	43	49	8	44	48	8
South Atlantic	89	70	27	3	73	25	2
E. S. Central	85	55	41	4	57	39	4
W. S. Central	84	78	18	4	81	16	3
Mountain	91	60	33	7	64	31	5
Pacific	90	39	58	3	36	61	3
United States	82	51	43	6	53	42	5

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1943-52	Production			Indicated 1954
		1952	1953	1954	
<u>ORANGES:</u>					
Calif., all	46,385	46,030	32,460	41,200	
Navel and Misc. 2/	17,080	16,630	14,460	16,400	
Valencias	29,305	29,400	18,000	24,800	
Fla., all	58,580	72,200	91,300	89,000	
Temples	31,010	1,700	2,200	2,400	
Other Early & Midseason	31,381	40,600	48,000	48,600	
Valencias	26,290	29,900	41,100	38,000	
Texas, all	3,211	1,000	900	2,000	
Early & Midseason 2/	2,035	700	675	1,400	
Valencias	1,176	300	225	600	
Ariz., all	1,016	900	1,170	1,350	
Navel and Misc. 2/	516	400	550	650	
Valencias	500	500	620	700	
La., all 2/	71	50	100	185	
5 States 4/	109,464	120,180	125,930	133,735	
Total Early & Midseason 5/	52,193	60,080	65,985	69,635	
Total Valencias	57,271	60,100	59,945	64,100	
<u>TANGERINES:</u>					
Fla.	4,410	4,900	5,000	5,200	
All oranges & tangerines:					
5 States 4/	113,874	125,080	130,930	138,935	
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>					
Fla., all	30,340	32,500	42,000	35,000	
Seedless	14,170	17,100	21,900	20,000	
Other	16,170	15,400	20,100	15,000	
Texas, all	13,631	400	1,200	3,200	
Ariz., all	3,260	3,000	2,670	3,000	
Calif., all	2,803	2,460	2,500	2,420	
Desert Valleys	1,061	830	1,050	920	
Other	1,742	1,630	1,450	1,500	
4 States 4/	50,034	38,360	48,370	43,620	
<u>LEMONS:</u>					
Calif. 4/	12,493	12,590	16,130	14,600	
<u>LIMES:</u>					
Fla. 4/	230	320	370	380	

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/Short-time average. 4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/In California and Arizona, Navel and Miscellaneous.

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

Division:	State		Milk produced per milk cow		"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/	
	Feb. 1, 1944-53	1954	Feb. 1, 1955	Feb. 1, 1944-53	Feb. 1, 1954	Feb. 1, 1955
Me.	13.9	17.3	18.0	5.9	6.6	6.8
N.H.	16.4	19.2	19.2	5.6	6.2	6.1
Vt.	15.3	17.9	18.9	5.8	5.8	6.1
Mass.	17.9	21.2	21.4	6.5	6.4	6.5
Conn.	17.9	21.9	22.6	6.6	6.9	7.0
N.Y.	19.1	21.0	21.3	6.8	7.1	7.0
N.J.	20.7	22.2	23.7	8.2	8.0	8.2
Pa.	17.9	20.2	21.0	7.6	7.8	7.9
N. Atl.	18.21	20.66	21.16	6.8	7.1	7.2
Ohio	15.9	18.6	20.1	6.8	6.8	7.2
Ind.	14.4	17.2	18.0	6.3	7.1	7.1
Ill.	16.3	18.2	19.2	7.3	7.2	7.9
Mich.	18.2	20.6	20.8	6.5	6.9	7.1
Wis.	17.9	20.8	20.4	6.1	6.7	6.8
E. N. Cent.	17.04	19.79	20.05	6.5	6.9	7.1
Minn.	19.3	21.5	21.8	6.3	6.8	7.0
Iowa	16.1	17.3	17.9	7.6	7.9	7.7
Mo.	10.1	12.3	11.8	5.1	6.2	5.8
N. Dak.	13.5	14.9	15.9	5.1	5.8	5.4
S. Dak.	12.0	14.3	14.0	4.7	5.3	4.7
Nebr.	14.4	17.5	17.4	6.0	6.4	5.8
Kans.	14.0	16.8	18.0	5.8	6.2	6.7
W. N. Cent.	14.91	17.16	17.68	6.1	6.7	6.5
Md.	16.4	18.0	19.0	7.9	7.3	8.6
Va.	12.7	15.3	15.6	5.4	6.0	6.1
W. Va.	10.3	10.6	11.3	4.0	4.2	4.5
N. C.	11.8	13.1	14.6	5.4	5.9	6.4
S. C.	10.8	11.9	12.2	4.1	5.0	4.7
Ga.	9.0	9.9	9.9	4.5	5.3	5.6
S. Atl.	12.07	13.46	14.28	5.2	5.6	6.0
Ky.	10.1	11.3	11.2	5.8	6.3	5.9
Tenn.	9.3	10.9	10.7	5.0	5.8	6.0
Ala.	8.4	7.8	8.4	5.3	6.1	6.2
Miss.	6.6	6.9	7.9	4.3	5.0	5.3
Ark.	6.9	8.5	9.2	3.9	5.4	5.5
Okla.	9.8	11.4	11.2	4.5	4.3	5.2
Texas	8.1	9.8	9.9	5.0	6.2	6.4
S. Cent.	8.70	9.86	10.17	4.8	5.5	5.7
Mont.	14.0	13.9	15.5	4.3	4.0	4.4
Idaho	17.2	19.3	19.7	4.2	4.8	4.1
Wyo.	15.5	17.4	15.9	3.7	4.5	4.3
Colo.	14.9	16.6	18.6	4.8	5.5	5.1
Utah	18.2	19.5	20.0	4.4	4.7	4.2
Wash.	16.9	18.7	18.1	5.7	5.9	5.4
Oreg.	13.4	15.2	14.8	4.6	5.0	4.4
Calif.	18.5	21.9	22.5	4.9	5.5	5.5
West.	16.28	18.46	18.86	4.8	5.3	5.0
U.S.	14.56	16.65	17.12	5.84	6.33	6.43

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on hand during January	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced during January		
			Division	1954 17	1955 17
	Thousands	Number	Millions		
Maine	3,804	3,920	1,742	1,779	66
N.H.	2,558	2,524	1,686	1,705	43
Vt.	954	836	1,817	1,860	17
Mass.	5,027	4,620	1,826	1,823	92
R.I.	5148	522	1,770	1,863	10
Conn.	3,974	3,969	1,649	1,730	66
N.Y.	13,112	13,722	1,631	1,649	214
N.J.	16,196	16,988	1,469	1,482	238
Pa.	23,328	23,966	1,624	1,624	379
N. Atl.	69,511	71,067	1,678	1,631	1,125
Ohio	16,918	17,340	1,491	1,593	252
Ind.	17,018	17,472	1,494	1,538	254
Ill.	19,874	20,026	1,451	1,472	288
Mich.	10,249	10,158	1,553	1,525	159
Wis.	12,808	12,907	1,578	1,674	202
E. N. Cent.	76,867	77,903	1,503	1,554	1,155
Minn.	22,876	23,200	1,686	1,748	386
Iowa	27,570	27,898	1,612	1,724	444
Mo.	16,866	16,271	1,252	1,333	211
N. Dak.	3,650	3,650	1,290	1,364	47
S. Dak.	8,213	8,302	1,401	1,476	115
Nebr.	11,002	11,184	1,457	1,550	160
Kans.	10,961	10,875	1,370	1,494	150
W. N. Cent.	101,138	101,380	1,496	1,590	1,513
Del.	941	942	1,271	1,237	12
Md.	3,366	3,410	1,333	1,380	45
Va.	7,099	7,270	1,259	1,339	89
W. Va.	2,999	3,097	1,166	1,237	35
N.C.	9,200	9,016	1,215	1,252	112
S.C.	3,716	3,846	1,070	1,132	40
Ga.	6,206	6,719	1,147	1,209	71
Fla.	2,922	2,915	1,463	1,426	43
S. Atl.	36,449	37,215	1,226	1,274	447
Ky.	8,900	9,490	1,073	1,104	95
Tenn.	7,184	7,324	905	942	65
Ala.	5,334	5,803	939	973	50
Miss.	5,282	5,354	924	961	49
Ark.	5,326	5,612	769	818	41
La.	2,956	3,042	818	887	24
Oklahoma	6,608	6,692	1,308	1,324	86
Texas	18,169	19,156	1,194	1,172	217
S. Cent.	59,759	62,473	1,049	1,069	627
Mont.	1,512	1,500	1,339	1,479	20
Idaho	1,742	1,624	1,544	1,553	27
Wyo.	601	601	1,507	1,531	9
Colo.	2,325	2,301	1,352	1,283	31
N. Mex.	834	816	1,178	1,128	10
Ariz.	544	574	1,256	1,445	7
Utah	2,500	2,498	1,442	1,472	36
Nev.	154	161	1,209	1,209	2
Wash.	4,210	4,322	1,724	1,804	73
Oreg.	3,004	3,165	1,668	1,640	50
Calif.	21,467	22,514	1,618	1,665	347
West.	38,893	40,076	1,574	1,614	612
U.S.	382,617	390,114	1,432	1,479	5,479
					5,771

1/Revised.

$$\frac{\partial(Q^{\alpha})}{\partial x^{\beta}}=\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\beta}}(Q^{\alpha})=\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\beta}}(A^{\alpha\gamma}u^{\gamma})=A^{\alpha\gamma}\frac{\partial u^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\beta}}=A^{\alpha\beta}u^{\gamma}=\frac{\partial u^{\gamma}}{\partial x^{\beta}}(A^{\alpha\gamma})=u^{\gamma}\frac{\partial(A^{\alpha\gamma})}{\partial x^{\beta}}=u^{\gamma}\delta^{\alpha\beta}=\delta^{\alpha\beta}u^{\gamma}$$

$$m_{\rm{eff}}\simeq 100\,{\rm{GeV}}$$

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